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RE-OPEN CCC CAMP AT BATH ALUM

4/14/38

The CCC Camp at Bath Alum, which was closed a few months ago, has been re-opened. It is reported that the personnel principally is drawn from a camp transferred from Pennsylvania.

All work carried out by the newly reestablished camp will be confined solely on federal owned land. The previous camp constructed fire trails and carried out reforestation practices on privately owned land.

The first project will be the construction of the road through the Deeds section, connecting with the Douthat Park, according to information received. The project will start at the Park end where the road is particularly bad due to the numerous fordings of Wilson's creek, and work toward this end, it is further stated.

The Sneads Are a Golfing Family



SNEAD BROTHERS

What, more golfing Sneads? Yes, Slammin' Sam, of White Sulphur Springs, isn't the only member of the family who can play, although Sam is in the pro ranks and busy garnering fame around the national circuits. Above, left to right, is brother Welford, who plays between 70 and 72; Jesse, who can usually match Sam's high-powered drives; Homer, who is a steady 72 player, and Sam himself, who came back to West Virginia to rest before starting the summer rounds.

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meeting will be held

Robber Suspect in W. Va. Jail Escapes

Sheriff F. G. Thompson was notified Saturday by the Elkins, W. Va., police that Claude Tetterton alias Willie Robinson, alias Willie Powelton, had escaped from the jail there where he was held as a suspect in the series of recent robberies at Warm Springs and Mtn. Grove.

The telegram received by Sheriff Thompson gave no details as to how Tetterton effected his successful "break," aside from the fact that it occurred Friday.

Tetterton's arrest came indirectly as the result of the bank robbery at South Charleston, W. Va.

The bank robbery occurred a few days after the safe at the Warm Springs post office was broken open and looted of \$200 in cash and stamps. Mrs. Lillie F. Webb's store on the outskirts of Warm Springs, and stores owned by Layman Curry and Hiner Bros. at Mtn. Grove were burglarized the same night. A safe was removed from the Hiner Bros. store and broken open in the highway about a half mile away. Approximately \$1500 in cash and checks was realized from the Hiner safe.

Peculiar circumstances—sometimes alluded to as the irony of fate—led to Tetterton's arrest and detention for Virginia authorities. The officers

The officers later learned that the brother-in-law was an escaped convict from the Central North Carolina prison where he was serving 10 years for armed robbery and burglary. He escaped last August, and in September 1936 had escaped the Norfolk, Va., city jail where he was awaiting transfer to the state penitentiary to serve 12 years on a similiar charge. The married sister also has a police record in Norfolk. Tetterton also had served time in North Carolina for car theft and is wanted in that state now on several charges of burglary and safe-cracking.

After taking Tetterton in custody the officers shadowed the two women, who were in possession of large amount of currency and change, as far as Elkins in hopes of capturing the escaped felon should they contact each other, but women apparently became suspicious and gave the officers "the clip."

Tetterton at first said he would waive extradition to Virginia, but changed his mind when Sheriff Thompson and Commonwealth's Attorney went to Elkins last week to get him. Extradition papers were being prepared when word was received that he had escaped.

Tetterton worked for a time last summer on a saw mill at Bolar.

Officers believe that it will be but a matter of time until the robbers are captured as the identity of at least three of the male members

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Peculiar circumstances—sometimes alluded to as the irony of fate—led to Tetterton's arrest and detention for Virginia authorities. The officers were seeking an intimate friend of Tetterton's for questioning as the result of remarks about "warning the gang", uttered in the presence of some companions in a parked car when the officers passed on patrol duty. The police were unable to locate this man; but their inquiries revealed that a strange man and two women had been staying with Tetterton at various times for the past few months.

The police were unable to locate Tetterton at his saw mill shack in the Elk section of Pocahontas county, W. Va.; but they did find a quantity of merchandise believed to have been taken in the Bath county robberies. He was found concealed in the attic of his father-in-law's house at Renick when the officers staged a raid there.

Tetterton disclosed to the officers the identities of his guests. The women he said were his sisters, and the strange man the husband of one of the women.

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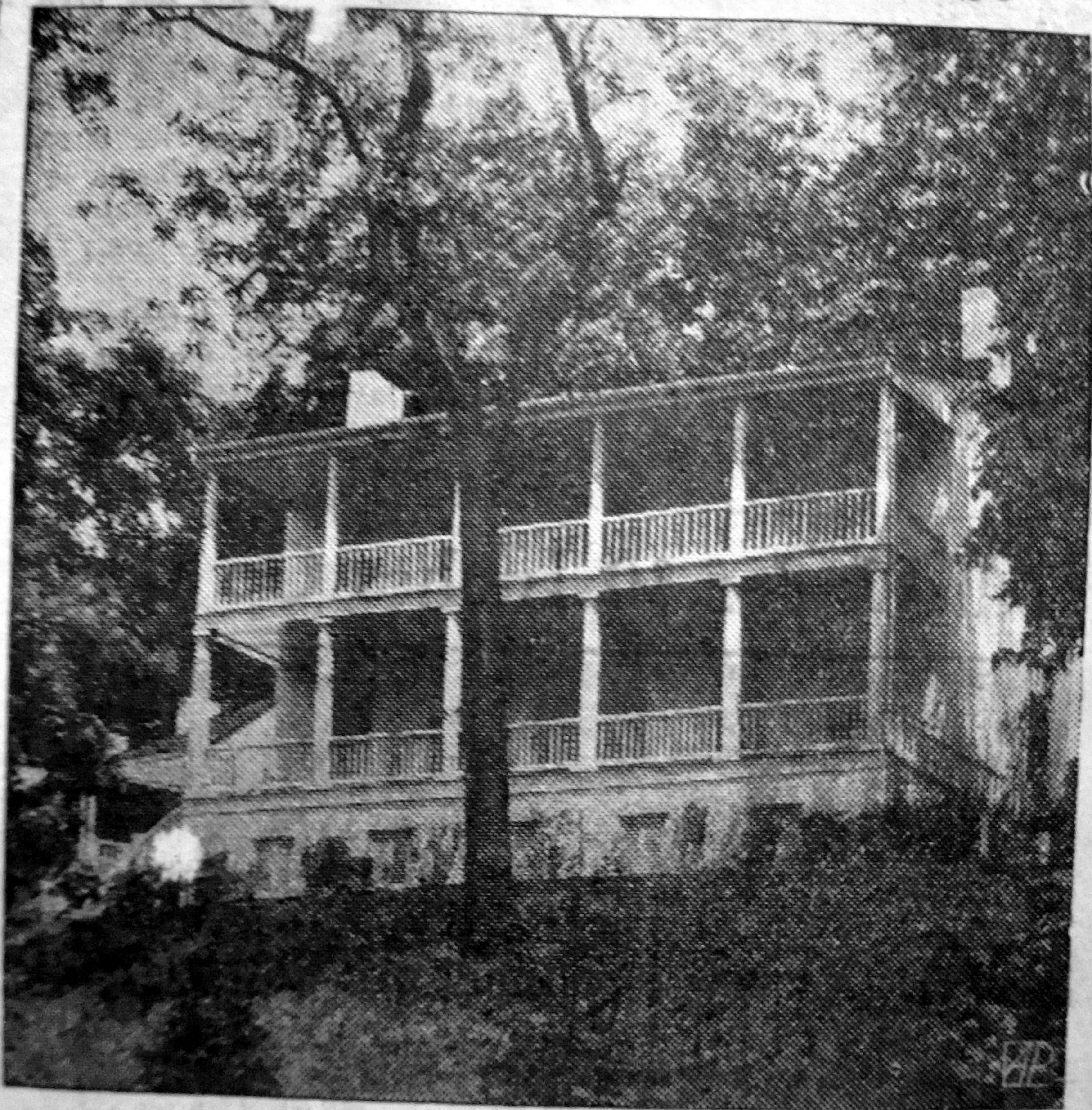
Officers believe that it will be but a matter of time until the robbers are captured as the identity of at least three of the male members of the gang is known, in addition to the women involved

ODD FELLOWS AND REBEKAHS CELEBRATE

The Odd Fellows and Rebekahs of Bath County held a joint meeting at Odd Fellows Hall at Hot Springs Monday night, January 3 at which time they celebrated the Anniversary of the founding of the Order in America as well as the birthday of its founder Thomas Wildey.

A very interesting program was put on after which the members and their invited guests enjoyed the music of the Dipsy Doodle Orchestra and delicious refreshment served by the Rebekahs.

Editors to See Spa "White House"



PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

Some of the 400 editors who are members of the National Editorial Association will stay at the President's Cottage, above, while in convention at White Sulphur Springs. Martin Van Buren spent a vacation there in 1839, almost a century ago, and John Tyler vacationed there in 1843. It was also Tyler's honeymoon cottage in 1844 after his marriage to Julia Gardner. Millard Fillmore occupied the cottage in 1851.

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Millard Fillmore

Old White Arts Colony



OLD WHITE ARTS COLONY

Alabama Row, above, constructed in 1870 and restored a century later, houses the arts colony of the resort city of White Sulphur Springs, which will be visited this summer by the National Editorial Association at the organization's 43rd annual convention. Other cottages at the resort were constructed as early as 1808.

Dunham's Scrap Book
Undated

Historical Newsclips



Washington as a Freemason. This is a reproduction of a steel engraving made of the portrait copyrighted by the Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22 and for which \$100,000 has been refused. It was painted from life by William Williams in 1794, and engraved in steel about 1866 by O'Neill of New York.

WASHINGTON THE MASON

'Lodge at Fredericksburg' Prizes Many Mementoes of 'The Father of His Country's' Membership

BY GEORGIA DICKINSON WARDLAW

WITH the approaching 203rd anniversary of the birth of Virginia's immortal son, George Washington, it is interesting to think of him, and pay homage not only to Washington the soldier and statesman, but to Washington the man and Mason as well.

Since "Light Horse" Harry Lee acclaimed him "First in War, First in Peace, First in the Hearts of his Countrymen," Washington has stayed thus enshrined in the heart of the nation he helped to build. And since the year 1752, when Washington was made an "Entered Apprentice Mason," he has steadfastly remained "First in the Hearts of his Fellow-Masons."

George Washington's connection with this ancient and honorable order is one of the most interesting and colorful phases of his distinguished career, and as a fellow Masonic-brother, Washington is today the inspiration and chief source of pride of all Freemasons throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Especially is this true in Virginia, where, as Major George Washington, Adjutant-General of the Virginia Colonial Forces, he received the degrees of Freemasonry in the Fredericksburg Lodge, later designated as Fredericksburg Lodge Number 4.

According to the most authoritative sources, this historic Virginia Lodge was organized on the first day of September, 1752, and was styled "The Lodge at Fredericksburg." This evidence is obtained from an old "record book, a list of members and ledger," securely bound together and now in possession of the lodge. In it are recorded the earliest proceedings of the lodge, and

THAT the Fredericksburg Lodge even helped to establish other lodges in Virginia is a matter of record, one of which is the present Botetourt Lodge Number 7 in Gloucester County, which claims a dispensation from 1757. It received a charter as Lodge Number 45 from the Grand Lodge of England (Moderns), November 6, 1773—while the other lodge the Fredericksburg Lodge established was the one at Falmouth, which survived only a short time. The regular constituted lodges then in Virginia recognized the right of the Fredericksburg Lodge to issue these charters, because they recognized both lodges thus chartered.

From the organization of the Fredericksburg Lodge until the year 1756, the meetings were held in the old Market House, described as a brick structure, the under part being used as a market, while the upper story was divided into rooms for town officials, and the two larger rooms rented for Masonic purposes. One of these was used exclusively as "the lodge room" while the other was given over to social purposes and styled the "ballroom," being frequently used by others than those belonging to the Masonic order.

It was in "the lodge room" that Washington received his Masonic degrees. On Saturday evening, November 4, 1752, at a regular meeting Major George Washington was made an Entered Apprentice Mason. Just who sponsored his membership is not known, but it is a matter of record that George Washington was the first person to be initiated in "the lodge at Fredericksburg."

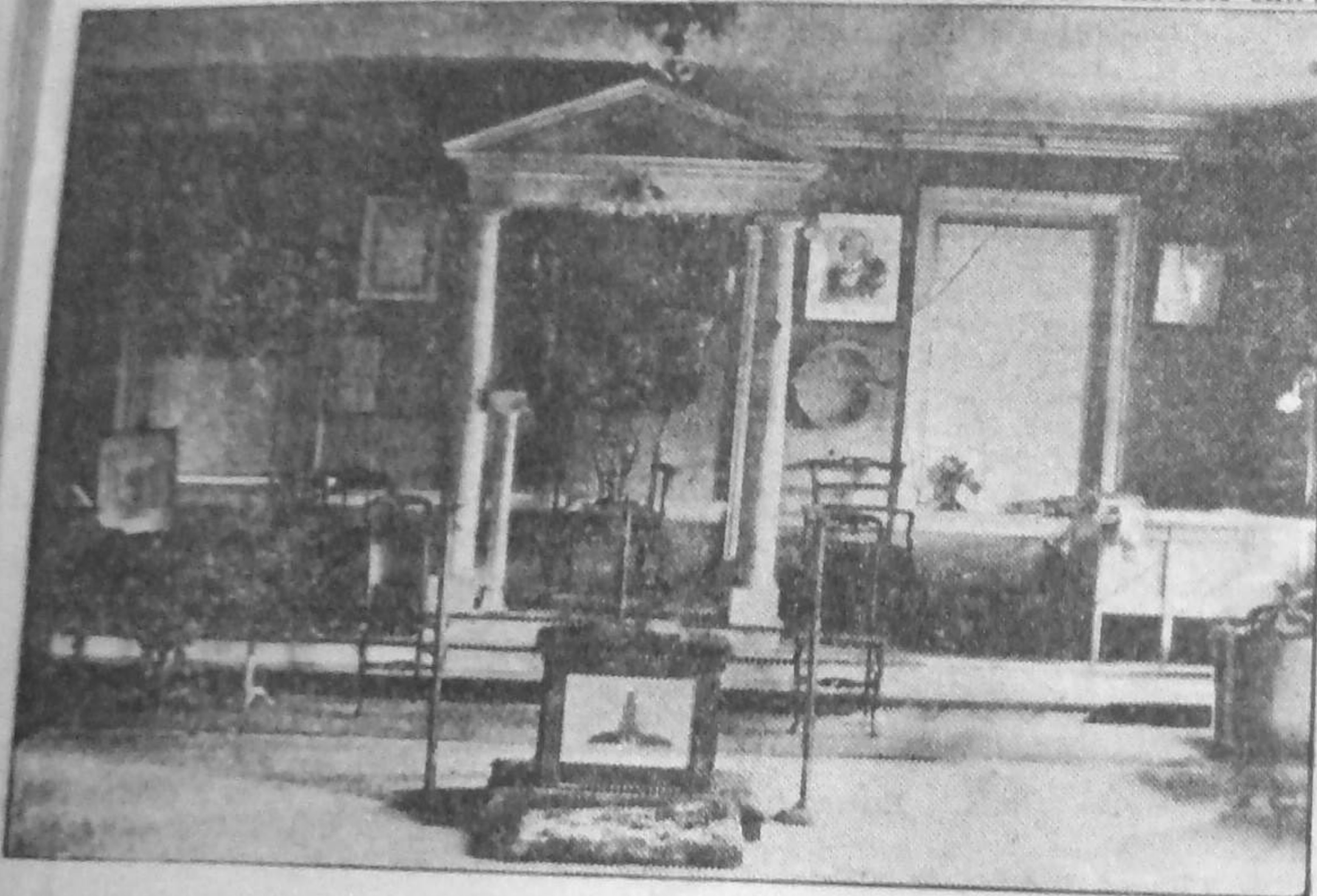
In the ledger which is now bound with the minute book, under the date of the following Monday is the entry, "November 6, 1752, received from Mr. George Washington for his entrance £2, 3s." In the minutes of "March 3, 1753" the sole entry

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Interior of the Fredericksburg Lodge room where many of the priceless mementoes of Washington as a Mason are enshrined.

its financial operations, kept over a period of years.

At the first meeting of the lodge, there were 14 Masons present, but there is no record of any charter until July 21, 1758, when it received one from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Several months previous, the Fredericksburg Lodge had appropriated seven pounds for this purpose. The charter, still in the possession of the lodge is described as being "engrossed on the very best of parchment, and although 165 years old, and has passed through three long and bloody wars, there is not a break or a defacement on it."

is "George Washington passed a Fellow Craft," while the "Transactions of the Evening" for August 4, 1753 record "George Washington raised a Master Mason."

IN 1813 the Market House was torn down, and the Fredericksburg Lodge moved its quarters to the old Rising Sun Tavern, popular rendezvous for the patriots of the day. In 1815 the present lodge room on the

Washington as a Freemason. This is a reproduction of a steel engraving made of the portrait copyrighted by the Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22 and for which \$100,000 has been refused. It was painted from life by William Williams in 1794, and engraved in steel about 1866 by O'Neill of New York.

corner of Princess Ann and Hanover Streets (pictured here) was built, and has since been occupied continuously by Fredericksburg Lodge Number 4.

In it are housed some of the most priceless Masonic relics in America—a facsimile of the Masonic records of the Fredericksburg Lodge showing the initiation, passing and raising of George Washington as a Mason—the oldest record of the Royal Arch Degree in the world, a facsimile of which has been reproduced in many Masonic books; and more priceless still—the Bible upon which Washington was obligated as a Mason. This hallowed book is a small volume, seven inches wide when closed, nine inches long and 1 1/4 inches thick. It is printed in small type, with the old-fashioned letter S, and is strongly bound in leather. This Bible was printed in 1668 in Cambridge by John Field, a printer for the university, and is in a remarkable state of preservation.

The original old seal of the Fredericksburg Lodge, dearly prized, was never recovered "after the war." One can visualize its delicate beauty, exquisitely engraved and having for its principal device a shield crested with a castle, also on each of its points, with compasses in its center. Below the shield is the motto "In the Lord is all our Trust"—the whole surrounded with "Fredericksburg Lodge." As the seal had no number for the lodge, it is logical to assume that this ancient insignia was ordered at the time the Scottish Charter was applied for—before a Grand Lodge of Virginia had been formed.

How often Washington visited his parent lodge is not known, as the records often failed to list all brethren present, but he is included among those present September 1, 1753 and again January 4, 1755, and throughout the remainder of his life he held membership in his mother lodge at Fredericksburg.

It is highly interesting to note that the Father of Our Country was made an Entered Apprentice Mason more than three months before he attained his majority of

21 years. Authorities explain this by stating that the requirements in the Old Charges (as printed in the Constitution of 1723) are that the candidate shall be "of mature mind," which Washington certainly was, and as he really was in his 21st year this fact no doubt satisfied his fellow-Masons. If one thinks of him as he was in physical appearance at that time—a tall, athletic adjutant-general, six feet two inches tall, one is satisfied that he was neither lacking in mature appearance.

Another fact pointed out is that the Fredericksburg Lodge may have observed the Scottish Standard of 18. In any event it is safe to assume there is no man or Mason who ever lived, that would deny the historic old lodge at Fredericksburg did other than add the greatest possible lustre and fame to American Masonry by accepting then and there, George Washington as a fellow-brother.

IT has been confusing to some that Washington held membership in two Masonic Lodges in Virginia at the time of his death—the lodge at Fredericksburg and the lodge at Alexandria of which he was a charter member—and that both claim him with the greatest possible pride and ardor as their member.

This is explained by the fact that both Virginia and Massachusetts (since 1792) have not departed from the original Masonic custom of permitting a Mason to belong to as many lodges as he wishes; the prohibition of dual and plural membership being an American innovation of later years.

On May 6, 1777 steps were taken to organize the Grand Lodge of Virginia. The movement originated with the lodge at Williamsburg, which sent out letters inviting the lodges to meet in convention by sending "their delegates" for the purpose of considering the state of the fraternity in Virginia, its needs, and to canvass the question of placing at the head of the craft a Grand Master.

Five lodges were represented by delegates

at the time—Norfolk, Port Royal, Blandford, Williamsburg and Cabin Point Royal Arch Lodge, and two Lodges by letter—Fredericksburg and Botetourt. At this convention a committee was appointed to draw up a paper stating the reasons why a grand master should be appointed. This was prepared and submitted to an adjourned meeting of the convention one week afterward. Another convention was held June 23, 1777, for the same purpose—that of electing a grand master. James Mercer of the Fredericksburg Lodge was elected president, but in consequence of only five lodges being represented at the time, the convention again did not go into the election of a grand master, but made recommendations to the lodges that they solicit from their respective grand masters the appointment of "some worthy Mason resident within this State as grand master thereof, by which the several authorities of the several masters in England, Scotland and Ireland—from which the several lodges in this State hold their charters, will be united in one and the same person."

George Washington was recommended as the proper person for the office, but declined the honor, giving as his reasons the fact that he had never been master or warden of a chartered lodge, and did not deem it legally proper to accept; also that the demands of his military profession required all his time.

The next meeting of the deputies was not held until October 13, 1778, when it assembled in Williamsburg at the call of James Mercer. Warner Lewis, who was a charter member of the Gloucester Lodge under Fredericksburg authority, was nominated for the grand master but declined, the honor finally going to John Blair, prominent citizen of Williamsburg, who thus became first grand master of Masons in Virginia.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1786, a resolution was adopted regulating and designating the rank and number of each lodge then organized in Virginia. These numbers were given the lodges according to the date of the charter under which they were then working, and not from the date of organization of the lodges. Under this plan the Fredericksburg Lodge was raised as the

neglect this opportunity to greet him and do him honor, and when Washington died December 14, 1799, 56 members of the Alexandria Lodge were among the notables that participated in the funeral procession.

Among the valuable and treasured Masonic relics belonging to the Alexandria Lodge is the only authentic portrait of Washington as a Mason, painted from life by William Williams in 1794. The lodge has refused the stupendous sum of \$100,000 for this magnificent portrait, but an excellent steel engraving was made from the portrait by O'Neill of New York, and has appeared frequently in Masonic publications.

Many of the oldest Masonic lodges in Virginia are now extinct. The old lodge at Falmouth, neighbor of Fredericksburg; the once important lodge at historic Port Royal which sent a delegate to the first Masonic convention held in Virginia; and the ancient lodge at Dumfries, founded in 1795, which surrendered its charter in 1846. One of the most outstanding members of the Dumfries Lodge was the Rev. Mason Locke Weems, better known as "Parson Weems"—first biographer of Washington.

Another prominent early lodge in Virginia, which after its organization became dormant, later to be revived by the Grand Lodge of Virginia in 1817, was York Lodge No. 9 at Yorktown. One of the most interesting stories told apropos to the "happenings" at this old lodge is that of the meeting of Washington, Lafayette, Marshall and Nelson after the seige of Yorktown when the smoke of battle had finally rolled away. This coming together of these four great men at the lodge "bore abiding testimony to the beautiful tenets of Masonry," as one writer has said.

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In August, 1784, Lafayette visited Washington at Mount Vernon and there presented him with a Masonic apron of white satin, embroidered in colored silks with various Masonic emblems, the work of Madame Lafayette. This apron is now preserved in the museum in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Many years later, on Sunday, November 28, 1824, Lafayette was given an honorary degree in Masonry in the Fredericksburg Lodge, on which occasion the distinguished

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The organization of a lodge at Alexandria was begun in 1782, but the petition for a charter addressed to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was not granted until February 3, 1783, when Alexandria Lodge was organized. As has been seen, the Grand Lodge of Virginia was established in 1778, and the Alexandria Masons deemed it expedient to apply for a charter at once, after first obtaining Washington's consent to serve as master of their lodge.

Subsequently a Virginia charter was issued April 4, 1788, to Alexandria Lodge No. 22, the lodge holding to this designation until after Washington's death in 1799 when the name was changed to the present-day title—Alexandria-Washington Lodge.

Upon Washington's acceptance of the office of first master of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, he became an active member of that body, remaining so until the day of his death. He served his term and was re-elected December 20, 1788, his new term beginning December 27, and again was re-elected December 27, 1797, for two more terms. Thus Washington was master of the Alexandria Lodge when elected and installed President of the United States, being the only President in history to have that distinction. Since Washington's tenure of office as President, ten of his successors have been Masons, but none has ever held a Masonic title while in office.

Upon Washington's retirement from the presidency he returned to Mount Vernon, arriving home March 15, 1797. His Masonic brethren of the Alexandria Lodge did not

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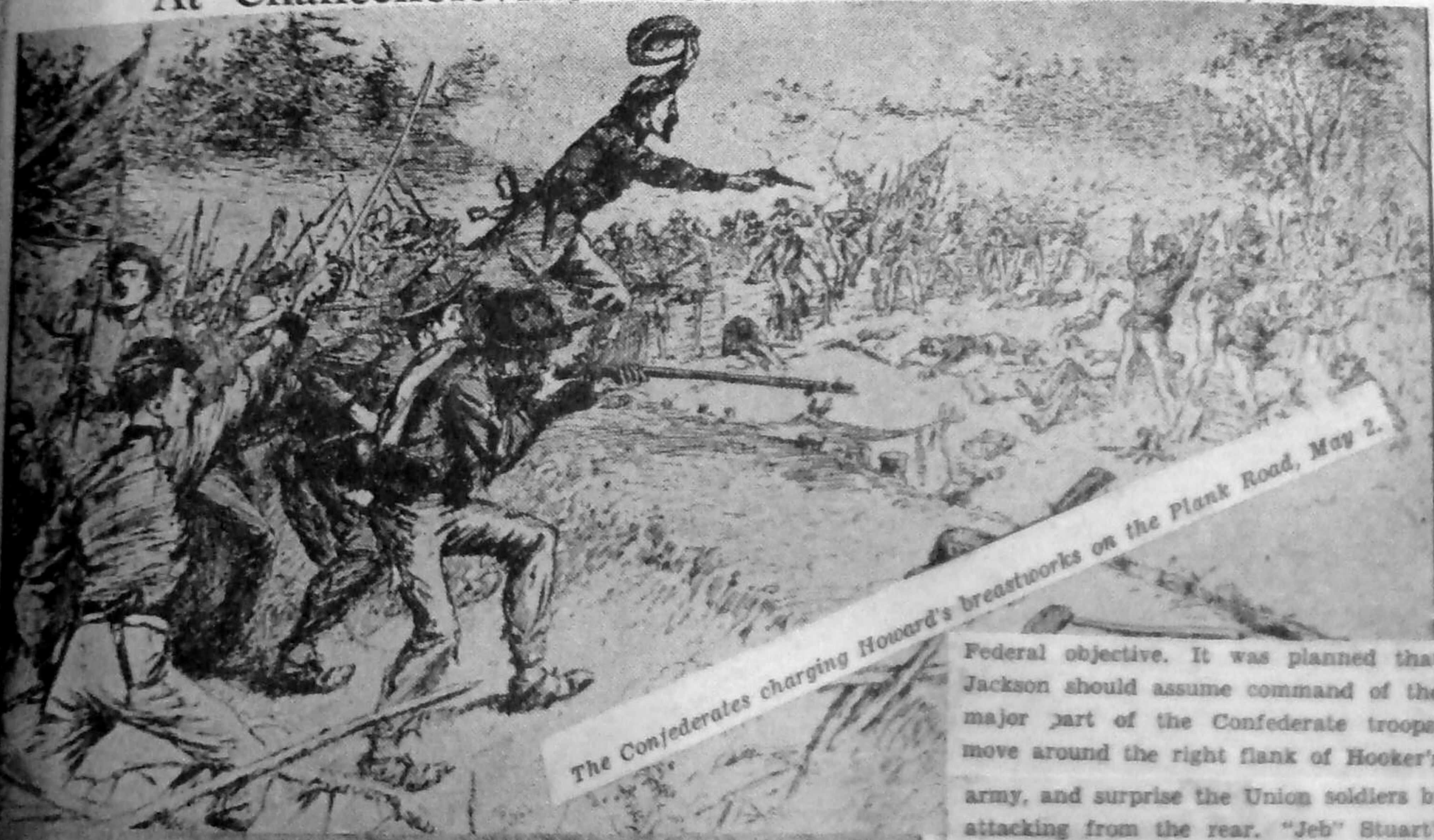
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The movement to erect a national memorial to Washington as a Freemason had its beginning in 1910 when the Grand Masters of Masons in the United States assembled at Alexandria in February of that year by invitation of Charles H. Callahan, then worshipful master of the Alexandria-Washington Lodge, now past grand master of Virginia.

From this beginning has grown the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, chartered February 23, 1922. The corner stone of the Memorial building was laid with appropriate ceremonies November 1, 1923, with President Coolidge and Taft (a Mason) present as guests of honor. Thus Virginia has given to the world not only one of the greatest Masons of all time, but one of the most notable and beautiful Masonic memorials ever erected.

Jackson's Men March Again

Virginia Military Institute Corps With Quantico Marines And Fort Myer Cavalry to Re-enact Jackson's Famous Maneuver At Chancellorsville Battlefield Next Thursday



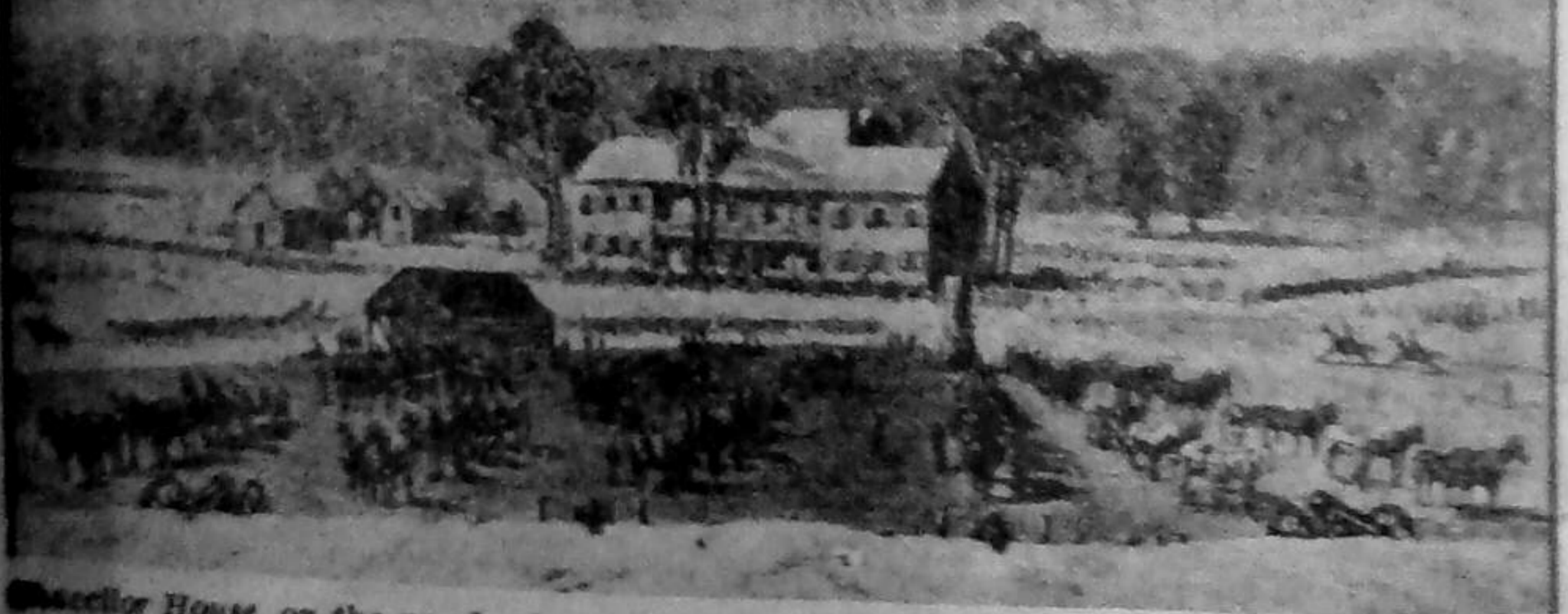
The Confederates charging Howard's breastworks on the Plank Road, May 2.

Federal objective. It was planned that Jackson should assume command of the major part of the Confederate troops, move around the right flank of Hooker's army, and surprise the Union soldiers by attacking from the rear. "Jeb" Stuart's cavalry was to cover Jackson's movement. The success of the attack depended almost entirely upon the surprise element, for the plan left Lee with only 14,000 soldiers between Hooker and Fredericksburg. Lee left the execution of the movement to Jackson, and after the battle he wrote to his wounded lieutenant-general attributing its success to that executive.

It was 7 o'clock the morning of May 2 when Jackson started his march around Hooker's flank. General Lee was present for the departure, and he was heard to remark, as Jackson swung into the col-



Stonewall Jackson going forward in advance of his battle line.



Chancellor House, on the porch of which General Joe Hooker sat while Jackson marched around his command.

BY FRANK J. McCARTHY JR

Quantico, representing the Federal

